

Today's Pathing

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to sunny, with occasional showers. In the afternoon the sky will clear partially.

Weather Synopsis: Barometric pressure is low and steady, with a cold front moving in from the west. This low is moving slowly in a north-westerly direction.

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Tel Aviv	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Jerusalem	65-70	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Ramat Gan	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Haifa	65-70	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Be'er Sheva	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Netanya	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Yotvata	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Dimona	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Beer Sheva	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Jerusalem	65-70	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Ramat Gan	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Haifa	65-70	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Be'er Sheva	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Netanya	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Yotvata	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Dimona	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy
Beer Sheva	68-72	10-15	Partly Cloudy

* Humidity at 5 p.m. 75 per cent.

† Temperature forecast.

‡ Total rainfall since August 1, 1958.

§ Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Wednesday.

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Sharett Sees Mapai Merger With Other Labour Parties

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ex-Premier Moshe Sharett said yesterday that "the pure theory of class war was outdated, shallow and artificial." He predicted that Mapai and the other labour parties would merge, even if they become a "people's party" with a wide national appeal.

Addressing the opening of the Mapai convention at the Mass Auditorium here, Mr. Sharett pointed out that the worker belongs more to the people than to his own class, and said that his interests lay best looked after on a national basis. For when the nation prospers, the worker's position improves.

Mr. Sharett also said that, in a democracy, no decision could be put into effect unless the great majority believed the decision was desirable. That meant a need for greater effort in the working policy to the nation. Discussions of a general nature should be encouraged in the party's branches, he added.

Mr. Sharett said that the Histadrut should be economically and organizationally independent and that a multi-organizational society was the backbone of a democratic country.

Referring to the young versus old argument which has been exaggerated by the press into a "rift within the party," Mr. Sharett said a healthy party had to introduce a new generation into its leadership, and that it was only natural that this adjustment should sometimes prove painful. There was sometimes a "generation gap" between the old and the new, and too little respect for past experience on the part of the younger generation.

But modern views were being found. Mapai was the only party one-third of whose list of candidates for the Knesset in the last elections consisted of new men.

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Eshkol Presents Income Tax Bill

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Income Tax Ordinance, which was tabled in the Knesset last week, was presented for its first reading yesterday by Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol. Debate on the bill is scheduled for Monday.

Mr. Eshkol urged quick passage of the bill so that the lower tax rates could be applied to April salaries.

Under the tax changes, the top rate of 60 per cent will apply to taxable income over 12,500. At present the top rate is 65 per cent on income over 12,500.

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Immediate Aid in Cash And Kind for Negev Beduin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Immediate and coordinated assistance to the drought-stricken Beduin tribes in the Negev by the Ministry of Agriculture, Health and Social Welfare was announced at a press conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture here on Wednesday.

From April 1, 1959, the Ministry of Agriculture will supply the Beduin tribes with immediate assistance in the form of cash and kind.

The total of the assistance will be equivalent to the value of an average Beduin harvest on an area of 20,000 dunams — some 1,000 tons of grain worth 12,000. Part of the monthly assistance will be paid in cash and the other in kind.

Mr. Levy said that the Beduin tribes will also be supplied with immediate assistance in the form of cash and kind.

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Iron Curtain Really Exists

West Berlin is a Wide-open Gap That Frustrates Communists

By ROBERT STEPHENS

WEST BERLIN (AP)—During a tour I have just made in Western Germany and Berlin, I spent a day along the border between Western Germany and the Soviet-occupied zone, the most westerly point of the Iron Curtain in Europe.

It was a sobering experience in three respects. First, it was a physical reminder of something which Western Europe has come to take for granted but which it can never safely forget—the astonishing depth to which the Soviet post-war empire has penetrated into Europe.

The border between East and West near Kassel lies west in longitude of Oslo, Copenhagen, Munich and Florence, not to mention Stockholm, Vienna, Rome and Athens. It is only about 100 km. from the Rhine, some 500 km. from the Channel ports and not much further from London in air miles than Aberdeen. There the Red Army is sitting not in "Eastern" Europe, but in what should be more accurately described as part of "West Central" Europe.

Brain Propaganda
Secondly, the border is a vivid illustration of the brainwashing of Communist propaganda. One of the more sophisticated themes in the Communist campaign to isolate Western Germany from her allies, especially Britain, is that West Germany intrinsically is the chief obstacle to peaceful coexistence in Europe. It is only Dr. Adenauer's refusal to have anything to do with Eastern Germany, so it is said, that keeps the Germans not merely politically but also physically divided and maintains the Iron Curtain through the heart of Europe.

But on the border, self one can see plainly that the reverse is true. It is the East German regime which has built and maintained a fantastic barrier to prevent unauthorized contact between its subjects and the West.

Along the border runs a barbed wire fence and behind it, right through the centre of Germany and Europe, an absurd strip of ploughed land ten yards wide. Nothing grows in these furrows; they are kept freshly ploughed by East German policemen, two at a time, one to plough and one to watch. They are meant to show the footprints of ill-ill border crossings.

Running back from the border into Eastern Germany are two zones, the first 20 metres wide, and the second, five kilometres wide, in which all movement is strictly controlled. The border is lined with special watchtowers and guarded and patrolled by the East German border police. By a gentleman's agreement, the regular military forces on either side keep five kilometres away from the border.

All along the border there is the melancholy spectacle of blocked roads, broken bridges and abandoned railway lines with saplings growing two metres high between the sleepers. Villages and even individual houses are carved through by barbed wire.

Between the two parts of Germany traffic is allowed only on four roads, seven railway lines and three waterways. The East German regime has closed off 36 railway lines, three autobahns, 30 main national roads, 66 other first-class roads and hundreds of other local roads and paths.

The inter-zonal border in Germany is more like a prison wall than an international frontier. And local contacts are almost non-existent.

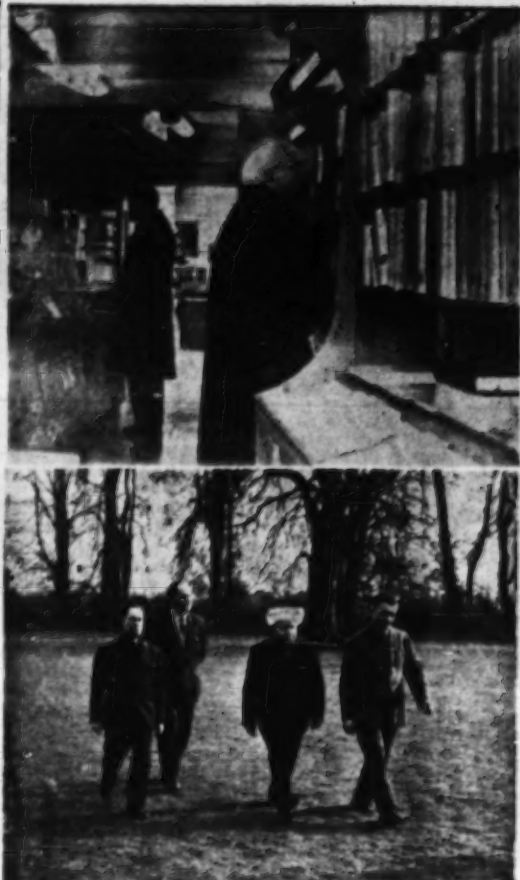
In the Hachewitz district, on the western side of the border, which I visited, the local landowner, who usually lives in a small town, told me that he had managed to have some contact with local officials on the eastern side to deal with local border problems. But the eastern officials had become increasingly wary of direct contacts and insisted that all dealings must be handled through the central government authorities in East Berlin and Bonn.

The East German tactics are obvious. Their main aim is to force Bonn to give political, diplomatic recognition to the East German Communist regime. Therefore, even such a local practical arrangement as cooperation between the fire brigades of two neighbouring villages only 500 metres apart on either side of the border is vetoed by the East Germans unless it is arranged as a government-to-government matter.

Yet in 1949, at the end of the Berlin blockade, the Russians agreed with the Western Powers to normalize and improve communications between the Eastern and Western zones of Germany. There was also set up a committee of experts from West and East Germany to develop inter-zonal trade and traffic. Trade has in fact developed on a considerable scale, yet communications and the movement of people across the border remain closely restricted by East Germany's Iron Curtain. If the East German Communists or the Russians really wished, there could be a relaxation of tension and increased contacts along this border tomorrow.

The third lesson of the border concerns Berlin. The absurdity and also the ominousness of the whole border situation is increased by its contrast with the present situation in Berlin. While the border with Western Germany is so closely sealed, in Berlin it remains open between the Eastern and Western sectors of the city. Here is the wide open gap through which the refugees from Eastern Germany can escape when they have had enough and where Herr Ulbricht's subjects can cross into Western Berlin on a visit to see for themselves how West Germans are really living.

Standing on the barbed wire border with its elaborate police system, one can easily understand the frustration of the East German Communists at the knowledge that 300 km. behind their barbed wire is a wide-open back door in West Berlin. One can also understand even better the determination of the West Berliners and West Germans — and the hope, no doubt, of East Germany, too — that that door shall not be closed.



B-G AT OXFORD — Browsing among books of Blackwell's and taking his morning stroll, accompanied (extreme right) by his military secretary, A/M. Haim Ben-David.

Readers' Letters

HELPING HAND

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Mr. — May we, through the courtesy of your columns, thank the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi for the generous gift of books which they contributed to our Yal library in the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem. This gift was sent following their visit to Hadassah where they saw the important role that Yal plays in the hospital and the delight that the books bring to the patients.

These books, written by the President and his wife, considerably enrich our library and therefore our services to the patients.

We hope that the readers of your paper will take an example from Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi's encouraging gesture and will also extend a helping hand to our work in the hospitals.

Yours, etc.
Mrs. SYLVIA NANN,
Chairman, Yal
(Yad Ezer Le-Hadassah)
Jerusalem, March 8.

RENT INCREASES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Mr. — With regard to the forthcoming rent increases, I wish to state the case of the owners of so-called large flats. For example, in my flat of four rooms, the biggest one is not larger than 14.72 square metres and the combined area amounts to about 80 square metres, including service rooms. It would be unjust that a flat of three or three-and-a-half rooms of the same total size or bigger, should benefit from rent protection, whereas the same area divided into four tiny rooms would be much more expensive.

I suggest therefore that the total area of a flat should be taken into consideration as well as the number of rooms.

Yours, etc.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, March 17.

WASTEFUL WASHING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Mr. — With Israel suffering from severe drought, it is amazing, and also heart-breaking, to a tourist, to see instances of callous waste of water. Probably the most flagrant is the washing of cars. From the way water is mismanaged in the car-washing emporiums of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan, one would get the impression that Israel is deluged with rain throughout the year and has huge water reserves. What hurts concerned onlooker most is the unchecked flowing of water onto the pavement even when no washing is done. It seems to be too much trouble even to turn off the hoses when they are not in use.

Water shortages are practically unheard of in New York City but a few years ago, when only the possibility of one threatened, a campaign was introduced to educate the public to conserve water. More than that, strict measures were employed, among them the prohibition of car washing in those enterprises were forced to close down until the threat receded. It was found that metering alone was an ineffective deterrent to waste. Israel could well follow this example.

Yours, etc.
SAUL HIGLSCHIFFER
Ramat Gan, March 20.

PEN FRIENDS

ELISABETH SAMUEL, 14, of 4 Amble Crescent, Toronto 20, Ontario, Canada, would like to correspond with a girl in Israel or in the U.S. who is in grade 11 in high school.

HAUSDIA (World Aguda)

denies the wisdom of the French Jews' desire to seek an audience with Mr. Khrushchev about the Russian Jews and advises against giving the Russian dictator a chance to demonstrate a studied indifference to their plight, as he did in the U.S. Other means should be sought to save the Soviet Jews from oppression by no means in the glare of publicity.

Owner (Mistadrut) writes

that Khrushchev's visit to France and the coming Summit in Paris can create a convenient atmosphere to

strengthen Russian propaganda and influence in Europe. In the Middle East, Khrushchev has not forgotten Lenin's dictum that "the road to Europe leads through Asia" and he has found that Egypt serves as an excellent springboard into Africa.

Davar (Mistadrut) notes that the Mapai Conference opening today in Tel Aviv will mark the 30th anniversary of the consolidation of the labour forces in this country which, however, regrettably broke down after a long series of splendid achievements. The retreat from the real essence of labour unity is damaging both to labour and the State, and the paper calls on all workers to view the Mapai conference as their own.

Lamerhav (Abdus Ha'voda) greets the conference in the hope that it will constitute a further step towards labour consolidation but at the same time warns Mapai not to delude itself that the strength and influence of the other labour parties has ebbed.

denis, many of them with yarmulkes on their heads, to say nothing of half-a-dozen professors of philosophy and the humanities. But it was neither the unnecessary translation—almost everyone there understood English—nor the personified approach that were the real trouble. Jerusalem is and always has been a city greatly concerned with matters of the spirit and of religion; may it remain so. But Jewish religious practice has made a curious and significant distinction concerning Jerusalem. All over the world, the phrase "Next year in Jerusalem" is recited as the hope of the Passover service. But here in Jerusalem we still cannot sit back and consider we have arrived, and the prayer becomes "Next year in Jerusalem rebuilt." In his sermon, Dr. Graham sadly confused the earthly and heavenly Jerusalem, and the living Jerusalem, in consequence, he excited him with a chilly silence.

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